

# PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

W. W. NELSON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1855.

## Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM MEDILL,**  
Of Fairfield.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES MYERS,**  
Of Lucas.

FOR JUDGES SUPREME COURT,  
**WILLIAM KENNON,** of Belmont,  
**R. B. WARREN,** of Franklin.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,  
**WM. D. MORGAN,** of Columbiana.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
**JOHN G. BRESLIN,** of Seneca.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**WILLIAM TREVITT,** of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**G. W. McCOOK,** of Jefferson.

FOR MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS,  
**JAMES B. STEEDMAN,** of Lucas.

## Veto of the Spoilation Bill.

The veto of the French spoliation bill by President Pierce, has provoked an indignant protest from the persons who calculated on realising the profits of a shameless speculation at the expense of the government, and will be proportionally applauded by the people, whose interests are promoted by the judicious and salutary exercise of executive power. It is fortunate for the country that at this time we have a President of integrity and courage to stem the torrent of corruption which threatens to break through the safeguards of the constitution, and to sweep away all the barriers of public virtue.

The argument in support of the veto is equally candid and conclusive. The objections to the bill are of the weightiest character, and will satisfy the country that the President did his duty in preventing its passage. President Pierce expounds the power of executive veto in the sense in which it has always been understood by the democratic party, and in which it has been repeatedly approved by the country. His theory is undoubtedly the true construction of the constitution.

For a time the clamor of claim agents will fill the public ear, but afterward the voice of the people will be heard, sustaining and applauding the President in his resistance to a profligate expenditure of the national treasure. In Ohio, whatever may be the affected indignation of partisans, there will be but one opinion of the veto among all candid people.

## A Sad Sight.

'Tis a sad sight to witness in these degenerate days, men who once stood as bright and shining lights in one or the other of the great parties of the country, prowling around with cadaverous countenances, seeking the spoils almost ere the smoke of battle has passed away. Men who once boldly walked their path of honor, and who of right have demanded emolument, now, with downcast eyes, and looks of painful anxiety, tread the sinks of Know-Nothingism, bowing with sycophantic air to the men who deal out the petty favors of that proscriptive and tyrannical order.

'Tis strange that men who have heretofore occupied prominent positions in the councils of the State, and elsewhere should be so near sighted as not to see deception in every movement of these fusionists. Are those who were once democrats foolish enough to believe there is anything left for them? Where will they be found, after whigs, Abolitionists and fanatics, political hacks, office seekers of twenty years, and unsatisfied emigrants of every hue, striped as Jacob's cattle, have fed at the public crib? Methinks wanting.

Let certain "democratic" fusionists remember that the old liners have less sympathy for them than others, for their's has been the greatest sin, the loftiest fall, and therefore the deeper their degradation.

## Know Nothing Ticket.

The following ticket for city officers was manufactured in the Know Nothing council of this city, on last Friday night. It will be seen that the Maine law wing of that order have things pretty much their own way, as the ticket, excepting the candidate for Market master, is composed of men whose political prejudices are known to be strongly in favor of stringent prohibitory liquor laws. It appears that the threat made by a certain Maine law politician of this city not long ago, that he "intended to use the running-gears of Know-Nothingism to further the election of temperance men, hereafter," was not idly made, nor made by one who did not know the men with whom he had to deal. But, here is the ticket:

Mayor—JOHN R. TURNER.  
Solicitor—REV. J. O. FITZGERALD.  
Treasurer—WILLIAM WOOD.  
Assessor—HENRY BOWEN.  
Wharf-Master—THOMAS BURT.  
Street Commissioner—JORDON VIGOR.  
Market-Master—JAMES GRIFF.

The Picketon Times says a man and his daughter were arrested at Jasper, on the 24th inst, charged with having murdered a man near that place, some time last December.

# Sentiments of Gen. Cass upon Know-Nothingism.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from a brief but eloquent speech of General Cass, in which he alludes in pointed and severe terms of disapprobation to that secret organization of intolerance and bigotry known as Know Nothings. Gen. Cass possesses a weight of character, resulting from his distinguished talents, his long and eminent public services to the country, and the purity and acknowledged rectitude of his private life, which gives his counsils and sentiments great weight, with the American people. Among our illustrious statesmen he now, by universal consent, takes the first place; and in the dignified body of which he is a member he inspires universal respect and veneration. To the Democratic party especially anything emanating from General Cass is sure to receive the highest consideration. The distinguished Senator from Michigan has now reached a point in his career when the temptations and ambition can possess but little interest, and when his only desire is the future happiness of his country, which he has served so faithfully and well for half a century.

To the party which falsely call itself American, while strenuously advocating the most anti-American sentiments we especially commend the sentiments of Gen. Cass as eminently worthy of their attention. Where can they find a more glorious patriot, a better embodiment of the American character, more thoroughly imbued with American principles than the great statesman of the West? If their tenets were truly American, calculated to advance the interests of the Union, no individual would be more prompt to advocate them than Gen. Cass. The ties or influence of party would have no influence with him if they came in the least conflict with what he regarded as the welfare of the country. The condemnation of the Know-Nothing doctrine by such a man as General Cass will do much to strip from them the false and hypocritical guise of American patriotism in which they have been clothed by the arts of demagogues and designing men.

When the most illustrious American now living stands up in his place in the United States Senate, and warns his countryman of the pernicious political heresies taught in the secret political councils of Know Nothingism, and calls the efforts of those who are endeavoring to render them popular "dangerous" to the permanency of our institutions it is time for the organization to pause and carefully examine its claims to the appellation of American. In the tented field and in the council Gen. Cass has rendered services to the country; he is intellectually one of the giants of the nation—and if the Know Nothings were truly patriotic in their organization would it escape his notice or fail to receive his sanction? It is because the venerable Senator knows that their principles are directly in conflict with those upon which this Government is founded—that they are hostile to civil and religious liberty—that they are anti-American and anti-Democratic, as well as intrinsically unjust—that induces him to throw his influence against them. Were Henry Clay and Daniel Webster now living they would most heartily respond to the sentiments of their illustrious colleague and rebuke, in terms equally decided and felicitous, that intolerance and bigotry which is now so rife in the land. Says Gen. Cass:

"Mr. President, strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter, in the progress of our country, as that which is now opening. The grave questions of constitutionality and policy, which have been so long the battle-cries of parties, are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous, and it may be they will prove successful, advocates in this middle of the nineteenth century, boasting with much self-complacency of its intelligence, and in this free country founded upon emigration and to a system of proscription which would exclude the first general who fell at the head of an organized American army—and nobly and gallantly did he fall, while fighting for our infant liberties, under the walls of Quebec—from all political confidence, because he happened to be born on the wrong side of the Atlantic, and would exclude also the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence from any similar token of regard, because he was a Catholic, where these eminent leaders in our revolutionary cause now living to witness this appeal to local and sectarian prejudices. But Montgomery and Carroll went to their graves with the weight of no such ingratitude upon their hearts. Two great parties, equally attached to the principles of our Government, but differing upon many questions of administration, and alternately born to power and driven from it, and whether in place or out of it, watching each other with jealous scrutiny, present a wise and fortunate arrangement for the preservation of freedom, and for guarding against the abuse of authority. Such has been our condition and well and wisely has its work been done. What new experiment is needed? What more does this lately-awakened zeal propose? As a country, we are in possession of everything the heart of man can desire—power, intelligence, prosperity, happiness, abundance, freedom, equality, the religion of God and the respect of man—all the elements, indeed, which give value to social life or security for the duration of political blessings. We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations, and the sooner these dan-

gerous efforts are abandoned the better will it be for us and those who are to follow us in this heritage of freedom."

## The Political Aspect in Ohio becoming Interesting.

The fusion of last year is getting into rapid confusion this year, and the prospect is now, that a very decided majority of the people of Ohio will be rallied against the secret, bigoted Know Nothing Order of politicians. Mr. WADE, the Free Soil member of Congress from the Cleveland district, writes home the following emphatic letter. Mr. Wade, in last October, was re-elected to Congress, by a powerful majority, by a fusion of all the aims of that region. Now, the Know Nothings have just held a State meeting in Columbus, and are setting up for themselves, while the Free Soilers are rallying their forces in direct hostility to the dark and secret Order.

From the Chariton Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1855.  
J. S. WRIGHT, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I have taken the liberty to forward to you the Washington Organ, the daily Know Nothing paper published at this place, and claiming to be the "national organ" of the Order. You will see that its great effort is to ignore, entirely, the question of slavery. Indeed, if this paper be the true exponent of the views of the Know Nothings, then every question hitherto considered of national concern, is to be sunk under the all-important question of the supremacy of 20,000,000 of Native Americans over 2,500,000 foreigners. The thing is too preposterous for men of sense to entertain for a moment. I feel confident that the intelligent people of Northern Ohio have maintained common schools in their midst too long to be humbugged by a sham so utterly unreal as this. But Southern politicians have no higher opinion of the farmers and mechanics of the free States, than to expect them to be taken in by just such a shabby gull-tray; and with this opinion Know Nothingism is running like wild fire through the slave States.

The census of 1850 shows that there are 10,000 foreigners in the free States to one in the slave States. The slaveholders alarm at "foreign influence," therefore, is either a hypocrisy, or a folly, and there is no escape from this dilemma. The inference from this new-born anti-foreign zeal among the slaveholders, can be accounted for on but one hypothesis; and that is, their expectation that this zeal will swallow up anti-slavery at the North, and they, the slaveholders, will be in a condition to take the Know Nothing movement under their own patronage, and so use it as to overthrow the anti-slavery movement in the free States, and thereby reassert the joint domination of dough-facism and overseerism.

I have no fears that among a population so intelligent, and so thoroughly imbued with the anti-slavery element as those of Northern Ohio, this anti-foreign movement can be converted to the base uses of the slavery propagandists. I have not, therefore, participated in the alarm of the National Era, and others of our anti-slavery papers, on this subject. My confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people of the free States is unabated; and I cannot and will not believe that they are prepared to sacrifice their hostility to the real evils and the real danger of the spread of human bondage, to the hypocritical and senseless howlings of the slaveholders and dough-facism against the evils of foreign influence—an influence never yet made formidable to any interest of the country, save only that of human freedom, and not to this, but under the lead of the new-born patriots who are now uttering such a dolorous wail over the evils growing out of the presence of so many foreigners among us. True, none more sensible than the voting anti-slavery men can have felt the crushing weight at the ballot-box of ignorant foreign dupes of our native-born demagogues.

But this delusion of the foreigner could not last; and this the tools and toadies of slavery have been sagacious enough to discover; and hence their efforts to get up a crusade against foreigners, as a diversion in favor of the sinking cause of slavery propagandism. Do not let the people of the glorious old Reserve be cheated out of their birth right by any cry for help, naming as it does, from the half-strangled slaveholder. No, let us dispose of these our great and formidable enemies, and we will then easily take care of the papists, and whoever else may be dangerous to impartial civil liberty.

## AID AND COMFORT FROM SOUTHERN SLAVES.

A few weeks ago we noticed the fact that several slaves in Mobile had made liberal donations in aid of the suffering poor at the North. The following from the New York Journal of Commerce speaks for itself:

"We yesterday received twenty dollars and fifty cents from Columbus, Mississippi, accompanied by the following communication and list of donations. In several points of view this is a very interesting affair. It shows a becoming sympathy between colored men North and South. It shows that southern slaves have money to spare, when free colored men, and free white men are in distress for the necessities of life. This is one of the alleviating features of slavery which should be taken for what it is worth. We know of no better way to dispose of the money so as to meet the wishes of the donors, than to place it in the hands of Rev. Charles B. Ray, missionary at large to the colored people of this city, with instructions to dispose of it according to his best judgment, for the relief of such of them as are suffering. We shall dispose of it accordingly."

The communication referred to covers the list of the slave donors, some fifty in number.

COAL ASHES.—The best purpose which coal ashes can be applied to in town or country is in making garden walks. If well laid down, no weeds will grow, and by use they become as solid and more durable than brick.

A wise man knows his own ignorance; a fool thinks he knows everything.

# A Terrible Law.—Great Excitement in the New York State Council of Know Nothingism.—Important Resolutions.

We invite attention to the following letter, written by Moses Eames, a member of the New York House of Assembly, who was lately chosen a delegate to the Know Nothing State Council, now in session in Syracuse. We take it from the New York Tribune. No comments are needed.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1855.

"DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th inst., containing a certificate of my election as a delegate to the State Grand Council of the 66-called Know Nothing Order from my council, No. 274, held in Rutland, Jefferson county, was received. In my reply you will see how your delegate was received by the Grand Council of the State, now in session in the city of Syracuse."

"I presented my credentials at the place of meeting, and was introduced to a number of the order by the District Deputy, Mr. —; I was then escorted to the desk of the Grand Secretary, paid the quarterly dues of my council, you instructed me with, namely, two cents for each member of our council. After this ceremony, I was conducted to the main hall, where all the delegates soon assembled, being about two hundred in number. The presiding officer, Mr. Barker, of New York, said:—'Before proceeding to business, I would ask if there was any opportunity of there being any listeners?' Being assured on that point, the first business was to examine each person in the hall, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they had taken the third degree. Those who had not received it were taken into an ante-room, questioned, and instructed further in the mysteries of the order, as the business to be transacted could not, with safety, be done in the presence of any one who had not taken the necessary oaths of a third-degree member."

"Before proceeding further, they inquired of each member for whom he voted at the last State election. All those who had not voted the Union ticket, (and there were about eight who had not done so,) according to the instructions of the Grand Council last fall, were required to acknowledge they had committed an offense against the Order, and ask to be forgiven, and promise in all things in the future to obey their superior. Upon so doing, a vote was taken, and the repentant members were re-instated."

"I, being a member of the Legislature, was invited upon the platform with the officers of the meeting, and introduced by Mr. Barker, who informed the Grand Council that I would make explanations in relation to my vote cast at the last election. While I was proceeding to do so, one of the members asked me for whom I voted for United States Senator. When I replied for William H. Seward, it created great excitement in all parts of the hall. Some twenty or thirty; more vehement than the rest, rushed forward to the platform, hissing, stamping their feet, gushing their teeth, extending their arms with clenched fists, crying out, with countenances flushed with excitement, 'traitor,' 'perjurer,' 'liar,' 'villain,' and other epithets, accompanied with the exclamation, 'hush him out,' 'down with him,' 'throw him out of the window.'"

"By this time the meeting was in a complete uproar. The presiding officer could not control those present, and declared the meeting adjourn for one hour. There was then a general rush for the platform where I was standing. Some of the foremost seized my collar; but, by the exertion of a few personal friends, I was saved from further violence by being, with great haste, escorted down a private stairway, while others closed the doors and kept back the mob. When I reached the street, Mr. Barker advised me to go to my hotel, and not to show myself about the place, but leave the city in the first conveyance. Having no other business to attend to, I took his advice and left Syracuse in the first train."

"I know not what you and the council may think of this, but if you ever desire to send a delegate to such a Pandemonium, you must select some other person besides your sincere friend and fellow townsman."

MOSES EAMES.

"To the W. P. of Council 274." Is it possible that any sane man could remain in such an "order" as this? Have men become so crazed—lost to all the noble feelings of freemen? Are secret-bound oaths so monstrous as to lead men to commit such an act in the mid hours of night in their dark councils? And are we not told that ministers of the "Gospel of peace" are active instigators in getting up these lodges, and, in many instances, their chief managers? A pretty place is this for a preacher of Divinity!

ANOTHER REVEREND WOLF.—The Putlaski (Oswego) county Democrat says that the Rev. James Hudson, a member of the Methodist Conference and stationed at Homersville, in that county, as their preacher, left there some time in November last, with his wife, and it was said, on a visit to her friends in Madison County. Since he left it was discovered that a girl about seventeen years of age, and a member of his church, who had been living at his house for some time previous, was enceinte, and inquiry being made by the proper authority as to the facts, she admitted it to be the case, and swore it on the revered gentleman; but he is among the missing—Reckless.

Had a Catholic priest committed this outrage it would have furnished the know-nothings indignant thunder for a month or two. This instance of scandalism, connected with others of a similar nature that might be cited, shows that men of debased passions get into the protestant pulpit, and under the garb of pious orthodoxy, decency, morality and religion; but it does not prove that religion is a cheat, and no devout member would think of leaving the church in consequence. If had men even get into the pulpit, is it unreasonable that bad men get into politics?—though this is no reason why a man should abandon a party if he is satisfied that the principles of the party are correct.—CHL. AD.

Throw the soot of you chimnies and pipes on your gooseberry bushes. It not only prevents mildew, but improves the berries.

# Progress of Settlement in Kansas.

A letter from Major Klotz, dated Fort Riley, January 24th, which we find in the Eastern Star, says:

Emigration is gradually finding its way up here. If you remember, I stuck the first stake on Clark's creek, near the Kaw village, in November. Now, five or six houses are built there and some twenty claims made. McDowell's creek is still unoccupied. Both are beautiful streams with rich bottoms along their banks. Things are progressing hereabout as usual. We are decidedly an industrious community. Every man is engaged in doing something, either cutting logs, cord wood, quarrying stone, etc., preparatory to building.

All the soldiers are at work putting up ice, which is about three inches thick. The trustees of Pawnee are building a stone warehouse, 35 by 60 feet, and the levee is rapidly progressing. Shares in the town have risen to \$300 for ten lots, or \$30 a lot, and very few for sale at that. A public sale of lots still held by the trustees, and not a great many in number, is to take place on the 15th of May next.

Two weeks ago, Judge Lecompte, Mr. Woodson, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Haldeman, Wilson, Harris and myself, made an excursion upon the smoky hill fork of the Kansas river. We took with us a few guns, pistols, one tent, a ham, a little Bourbon but forgot the onions. We camped out three nights; went first to the mouth of Chapman's creek, and found the finest and most prepossessing country I have yet seen in the Territory. The timber is plenty and broad bottoms. Here is laid out the town of Montgomery, distant about twenty-five miles from Fort Riley. All along the Smoky Hill timber is more plenty than it is below, with bottoms from one to four miles wide, rich and fertile.

From here we followed the river for twenty miles more, until we reached Solomon's Fork, and found all the way excellent bottom. Several small branches emptying into the branch of Solomon's Fork, and as below, small belts of timber along the branch. These lands look very much like the Pottawatomie bottoms, and make many a squatter's heart ache to look upon, especially as they cannot settle upon them they being a portion of the Government reservation. I stood upon the banks of the smoky hill, just above the mouth of Solomon's Fork, and ran my eye along its winding course south west, a distance about seven miles, and my eyes never saw a more beautiful region. The soil is rich, high, and continues so to the mouth of the grand Saline, where the town of Reeder is laid out. Here is the head of navigation. I like the lands up there better than any I saw along the valley of the Kansas. The Indians are not troublesome. Indeed, we saw neither Indian nor white man on our journey, but plenty of game. We had on the whole a very pleasant tour. Those of the party who were not accustomed to sleeping in the woods seemed to look upon it as quite a treat, although those who had made such trips before, did not think it quite so rich. Two of our party had been to Oregon.

"I want you to know that I am not writing for the public. Cutting saw-logs and cord-wood will be a man for any thing but a good apple, and that we all enjoy."

A letter dated "Junius, on the Big Blue River, January, 7th," which appeared in the Boston Journal contains the following: The climate here is beautiful. I have seen but three days so cold as to be uncomfortable working without a coat. November 12th, we had about two inches of snow, which was something extra. The water on the north side of the Kansas river is most excellent. There is some stagnant water on the south side, but it is generally very good. There is a very great scarcity of good timber through the country, in many places not sufficient for farming purposes. What there is, is along the banks of rivers and creeks. In the valley of "Big Blue" are several excellent mill sites, and thousands of beautiful farms. Here, however, is plenty of limestone for farming purposes. This part of the country is very hilly, and will eventually become a great stock-raising section. A town site has been laid off here, and settlers are coming from nearly every State in the Union; about fifty are here now. The town is on the "Blue River," about five miles from its mouth, and the same distance from the Kansas river, and about 125 miles from Fort Riley. Various tribes of roving Indians are scattered about us, but they are generally peaceable.

Several murders have been committed on the plains the past summer, and it is expected that "Uncle Sam" is intending to settle with them in the spring, as several military companies have already been ordered Fortes farther west. Provisions of all kinds are very dear here at this time. Potatoes and butter we do not get at all. Wages are pretty fair. Any kind of a mechanic will make money here another spring.

"Game is abundant—I have seen eight deer in one herd. Turkeys and squirrels are also plenty; quails and prairie hens are abundant. The river is filled with fish weighing from one to one hundred pounds. I ate a portion of one caught in the Kansas, which weighed seventy-six pounds. There is no ice in the river at this place now. We have a bridge across the Blue river 300 feet long, built by government. The military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley passes here."

In the above extracts, four towns are spoken of which have not been publicly mentioned here before, viz: Montgomery, Pawnee, Reeder, and Junius. These names indicate that the Pennsylvanians are alive in Kansas.

TIMES IN OREGON.—Oregon, like California, is going through the mill. Formerly gold abounded and speculation ran high. The merchant, the mechanic and the farmer, each endeavored to make his fortune in one year. But these days have passed away—the times have changed, and now we hear the cry of "scarcity of money," "hard times" and "dull prospects." Wheat has fallen from \$2 50 to \$1 per bushel; oats from \$1 to 50 cents per bushel. Butter from \$1 to 25 cents per pound; eggs from 50 cents per dozen; beef from 15 cents to 10 cents per pound. Dry goods and groceries have come down about one-third lower than formerly. Live stock, generally can be obtained about one-half lower than formerly.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

One week later from California.—Arrival of the George Law.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

The steamer George Law with advices from San Francisco to the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday. She brings \$1,113,000 in gold, and 304 passengers, including Gen. Echiquie, the President elect of Peru.

The steamer Pearl exploded near Sacramento, causing a fearful loss of life, the number killed and missing, reached seventy. Among the killed are Col. Alexander Aderson, a distinguished lawyer in Nevada City, formerly of Virginia; the Captain and Mate of the steamer, and about twenty Chinese.

It is stated the Pearl was racing with the Enterprise at the time the explosion occurred, but the agents deny this. Both boats were on their way from Sacramento to Marysville, and the Pearl had a large amount of gold on board, which was recovered.

The Senatorial question remains in statu quo; thirty-eight ballots were had, without producing any new result.

The Legislature passed a bill, appropriating one thousand dollars to each of the members, but the Governor vetoed it.—The assembly then passed the bill, notwithstanding the Governor's veto. Yeas 55—nays 21.

The papers record more than the average number of murders, robberies, &c. A man named Geo. Sheldon was hung at Oakland, by a mob of native Californians. Two Chinamen were also hanged by a mob, on the San Joaquin, for cattle-stealing, they having confessed the crime. Numerous murders are recorded.

The Indian troubles were becoming alarming in the neighborhood of the Klamath river. Several whites, and about thirty Indians were killed. A general rising of the Indians at the North was expected.

The rains had again set in much to the satisfaction of the miners.

Business at San Francisco continued exceedingly dull.

## The Weather Elsewhere.

Boston, Feb. 27.—6 A. M.

The weather is moderating; thermometer 20 deg. above zero.

New York, Feb. 27.—6 A. M.—The thermometer stands at 19 degrees above zero.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana, Feb. 27.—The thermometer stands at 7 degrees above zero.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—The thermometer stands at 8 deg. above zero this morning.

CINCINNATI TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Feb. 27.—The thermometer stood as follows at the places designated, this morning at sunrise: At Zanesville, Ohio, 8 deg. above zero; at Nashville, Tenn., 17 above; at Louisville, Ky., 14 above; at St. Louis, Mo., 10 above; at Sandusky, Ohio, 8 above; at Mayville, Ky., at zero; at Buffalo, N. Y., 16 above, and snowing hard; at Indianapolis, Ia., 19 above; at Baltimore Md., 20 above; at Cumberland, Va., 14 above, at Portsmouth, Ohio, 21 above.

## Know Nothing Victory—Fire and Navigation.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.

Col. Benton's house was entirely destroyed by fire to-day, and several adjoining houses. The furniture was saved.

The weather is cold and windy. Thermometer stands 25 above zero.

At the election of the Mayor and City Councilmen yesterday, the American ticket was elected by a large majority. The present Mayor was re-elected, and the Know Nothing Councilmen were elected by a vote of three to one.

## DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 27.

A Democratic mass meeting was held here to-day, and was largely attended.—Several speeches were made denouncing the Know Nothing and predicting the most entire success of the Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign. Ex-Governor Slade presided.

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION WITH LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 37.

The boilers of a tow boat, six in number, exploded yesterday below this city. Seven of those on board were instantly killed, and many others injured. The boat is a complete wreck, and two vessels she had in tow are considerable damaged.

## Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.

The Isabel has arrived, with Havana dates to the 25th. The blockade of Havana is not against merchant vessels, only armed ones. The new military Governor of Havana is Garcia Murro, late chief of police. He is much feared and hated. Felix and Eastampes were not present at their trial, and did not even know when it occurred.

## From Boston.

Boston, Feb. 28.

William Jackson, formerly a member of Congress from this State, and a leading Free Soiler, died yesterday.

## Whig State Convention.

HARTFORD, Feb. 28.

The Whig State Convention met to-day and nominated by acclamation, the ticket of last year.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR.—By telegraph we learn that the joint convention of the two houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, met on the 27th ult. for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. On the first ballot Mr. Cameron received 85 votes; Buchanan 23; scattering 59. Second ballot, Cameron 54; Buchanan 23; scattering 51. The third ballot a motion was made to adjourn till next day. Lost—63 to 66. A motion was then made to adjourn till the first Tuesday in October, which was agreed to. There being no election by the Legislature, the Governor will appoint a Senator to serve until an election is made.